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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1865.

General Sherman is reported to have recently said in Savannah that, if the loyal States would prepare for going on with the war four years longer, it would be over in four months. This is a true conception of the strength of our forces. Nothing will be able to dominate before us. Nothing will be able to dominate the war, as the disparity in the force of the loyal States, or in numbers, or resources, to carry it on regardless of costs, until the rebellion shall be utterly suppressed. We believe that the war has been unnecessarily prolonged by a lack of preparations required by General Butler's successor, adding, that, in encountering one reverse (that at Chickamauga), he had become more unfortunate than either Grant or Sherman. The following letter from the General concerning this battle was addressed to the editor of that paper:

Since the removal of General Rosecrans from the command of the Department of Missouri it is well known that he has been in retirement. He is now with his family at Yellow Springs, Ohio. The General thus far has been unable to ascertain the cause of his removal. He is a true soldier, and desires to serve his country in the field, but strange to say, the War Department refuses to give him command. He is one of the ablest of our military chieftains, and during the war he has dealt some damaging blows to the rebellion. No man is more capable of handling a large army than the gallant Rosecrans. A few days ago the New York Commercial Advertiser, recognizing his merit and exalted genius, suggested the propriety of appointing him as General Butler's successor, adding, that, in encountering one reverse (that at Chickamauga), he had become more unfortunate than either Grant or Sherman. The following letter from the General concerning this battle was addressed to the editor of that paper:

YELLOWS普林斯, O., Jan. 23, 1865.

To the New York Commercial Advertiser:

General Rosecrans is now here, having with him a copy of your last, and the last, containing a very general article in reference to my military services, for which I feel none the less grateful, because, I doubt not, it was composed by an author who has no personal bias, and your sense of justice to those who have occupied prominent positions on trying occasions in the service.

The article contains a remark about Chickamauga which is not strictly just. To correct it, I send you a pamphlet, written by me, in the name of the *Annals of the Cumberland*, which gives a correct and full account of Chickamauga. I may add that we have four independent ways of arriving at the fact that the battle was fought in the month of October.

1st. This was the opinion of General and division commanders, none of whom were bad judges.

The enemy reports a loss of eighteen thousand seven hundred (18,700) killed and wounded, and admits his loss to have been 20 per cent of his entire command—a very large number.

2d. Bragg had 32,000 men when driven from his intended camp at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, across the mountains, and the loss of 10,000 troops from East Tennessee, Johnston with about 25,000, and Longstreet with about 20,000 more, giving 92,000 as his whole force.

3d. Gen. Grant and several of his subordinates, estimating the force fought at Mission Ridge, report 40,000 for the Confederates, 20,000 for Longstreet's army, which had given up 10,000 men, and were then in front of Knoxville, and 18,000 for those put *hors de combat* at Chickamauga, and it gives 70,000.

4th. A Union merchant, of Chattanooga, who was at Mission, when the forces were advancing on us, tried to send word me, and subsequently wrote to me, in the *Annals of the Cumberland*, which gives a correct and full account of Chickamauga. I may add that we have four independent ways of arriving at the fact that the battle was fought in the month of October.

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